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## CHINA'S FOUR-POINT FORMULA Counter-Proposals Offered To U.N. Cease-Fire Approach

### Summary Rejection By The United States

San Francisco, Jan. 17.

Communist China today rejected the United Nations cease-fire formula and offered counter-proposals based on the Peking demands.

Peking offered a four-point formula:—

- (1) That seven nations discuss the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, and internal settlement by the Koreans themselves.
- (2) Withdrawal of foreign troops from Formosa, and discussion of other Far Eastern questions.
- (3) Discussion of Chinese admission to the United Nations.
- (4) The conference must be held in China.

#### COMMENT

Hopes that reason would prevail in Peking and permit not only a peaceful settlement of the Korea imbroglio but a round-table talk on all points of difference between West and China, if not completely shattered have been disappointingly dimmed by Chou En-lai's reply to the very liberal United Nations cease-fire proposals.

Counter-suggestions have, it is true, been made, but they stubbornly adhere to the original Communist formula for negotiations, insisting that what must obviously be protracted discussions on whys and wherefores shall proceed while the battle between United Nations forces and Chinese Communist interventionists in Korea continues unremittently.

Inevitably, the United States has been prompt to reject Peking's alternative proposals as unacceptable. It had already been made plain enough that America, in endorsing the British-inspired peace plan, had gone as far as she was prepared to go, that the United States would not sit down in a conference prior to agreement on a truce.

None will be surprised that, in immediate reaction to the attitude adopted by Chou En-lai, British officials failed to see any alternative to falling into line with the American insistence that, unless Peking is prepared to conform to a reasonably normal international pattern of behaviour, the Chinese Communists must be branded as aggressors. One remaining prospect of wresting the situation out of the bog which threatens resides in the indication that the Peking regime is ready to talk. What has been described as an "ominous" lull on the Korea front has borne the appearance more of a marking-time for peace manoeuvres than of a potential trap.

It has to be agreed, however, that unless the Communist reply is to be regarded as merely the opening gambit, subject to radical modification, the chance of evolving a generally acceptable formula are, indeed, slight. The clouds have deepened. There is no escape from that verdict.

#### BRITISH CABINET SHUFFLE

London, Jan. 17.

The Health Minister, Mr Aneurin Bevan, has been shifted to the key post of Labour Minister in a Cabinet shuffle intended to expedite the most drastic peacetime mobilisation in British history, it was announced early today.

In his new post, Mr Bevan who leads the extreme Left Wing of the Labour Party, will have the job of providing manpower both for the armed forces and Britain's expanded rearmament drive.

Dr Hugh Dalton, who was ousted as Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1947 for premature disclosure of budget secrets, also will achieve new importance in the reorganised Cabinet.

Supervision of housing and other local government functions will be transferred from the Health Ministry to Dr Dalton's Ministry of Town and Country Planning.

Dr Dalton's post will soon be retitled Ministry of Local Governments and Planning.—United Press.

#### Marshall Seeks Call-Up

Washington, Jan. 17.

The Defence Secretary, General George Marshall, sent to Congress late today legislation to permit the calling up of all physically fit 18-year-old males for 27 months of military service.

General Marshall said the draft of 18-year-olds was required by "a world situation of such gravity and such unpredictability that we must be prepared for effective action, whether the challenge comes with the speed of sound or is delayed for a lifetime."

He promised that none of the youths would be sent into combat until they were 19 "except in a dire emergency."—United Press.

Peking listed the following seven nations: Communist China, Russia, Britain, the United States, India, France and Egypt.

Peking Radio broadcast the text of a Note from the Foreign Minister, Chou En-lai, to Mr David Owen, Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations, for Mr Roberto Arbelaez, chairman of the General Assembly's Political Committee, reiterating the previously stated Chinese Communist position.

The Note said the counter-proposals were designed to lead to "a peaceful solution of the Korean and other major problems in Asia."

It specified that "the site for the seven-nation conference be in China."—United Press.

#### BRITISH ATTITUDE

London, Jan. 17.

Authoritative British sources said that Communist China's rejection of the cease-fire leaves the Western nations with little alternative but to go along with the American demand that China be branded as an aggressor.

The only hope still held is that Chou En-lai, in referring to the withdrawal of "all foreign troops" from Korea, meant China was ready to pull out her forces fighting there. But the Chinese previously have taken the position that their "volunteers" were part of the North Korean army and was hence excluded from the designation "foreign troops."

The British Government were disappointed but "not surprised" at Chou's reply. One source said the United States very likely would renew its demand now that the United Nations brand China as an aggressor, and said: "After all, the terms offered in the cease-fire plan were very liberal and the Americans accepted them only reluctantly."

#### FRENCH HOPE

In Paris, French officials expressed sharp disappointment but saw one ray of hope in the counter-proposal for a seven-power Far Eastern conference. They admitted strong doubt however that the United States would agree to a plan that called for talks that included Communist China while fighting was still underway.

One French source said: "The United Nations cease-fire proposal looked just about as far as the West could go in the way of concessions. At first glance it looks extremely doubtful whether the United States

will accept the Communist counter-plan."

The French were gratified at the Chinese suggestion that France be included in the Far Eastern talks.—United Press.

Washington, Jan. 17.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson said in a formal statement that Communist China's answer to the United Nations cease-fire proposal was "unacceptable to the United States Government."

Mr Acheson added that he expected Peking's counter-proposals would also be rejected by the United Nations.

Mr Acheson added that he cleared the way for the United States to press its demands that the United Nations brand Red China an "aggressor" in Korea. American officials said the Red reply did not indicate that the Reds intended or wanted to halt the fighting in Korea.

Officials took particular exception to Peking's proposal that the Far Eastern peace conference proposed by the United Nations be held on Chinese soil.

The quickness and flatness of Mr Acheson's rejection of the counter-proposals came as a surprise. He wrote the statement before any official word had been received from Peking.—United Press.

#### THE DOOR NOT CLOSED

—Nehru

Paris, Jan. 17.

The Indian Prime Minister, Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, said tonight that the possibility of settling the Korean war by negotiation "certainly cannot be ruled out" despite Communist China's rejection of the United Nations cease-fire proposals.

Mr Nehru made the statement as he emerged from a night conference with the Indian Ambassadors to the West.

"I should not like to comment on the Chinese answer, which I read without full consideration, but it seems clear it is far from total rejection of the proposals put forward by the Political Committee of the United Nations," he said.

The Indian leader insisted there was still hope of an accord.

"The matter is too serious to be dealt with lightly and hurriedly," he said. "There appears to be a good deal of room for fuller consideration of all aspects."—United Press.

#### MR NEHRU ALARMED

Paris, Jan. 17.

The Prime Minister of India, Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, warned tonight that if the West branded Communist China an aggressor for failing to accept the cease-fire proposals in Korea, it would close the door "to peaceful settlement" in the Far East. "We must at all costs avoid that," he added.—United Press.

#### CERTAIN TO PROVOKE EXTREME CRITICISM

London, Jan. 17.

China's reply to the latest United Nations cease-fire proposals, has virtually ruled out the hope of a negotiated settlement of the Korean incident, it was feared in diplomatic quarters here.

Even though the Chinese reply does not amount to an outright rejection of the possibility of a cease-fire and negotiations, the counter-proposals listed by the Peking Government are certain to provoke the most extreme criticism in Washington, it was felt.

British observers summed up the latest Chinese conditions for a cease-fire as representing both a re-statement of those issued by the Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr Chou En-lai, on December 22 and an important hardening of the Chinese attitude.

Though the British Government is believed to be anxious to keep the exchange with Peking in prospect, it was recognised in diplomatic quarters here that the United States Government might now press for a prompt decision on its memorandum calling on the United Nations today to brand China as an aggressor.

This memorandum had, in effect, been pigeon-holed, pending a reply from Peking.

While the Chinese Government may regard a cease-fire ahead of negotiations as a trap, the Western Governments have some reason to plead filibustering if they seek negotiations before a cease-fire.

The proposal for talks on Chinese soil must, of course, be expected to be entirely unacceptable to any government, such as that of the United States, which is not in relations with the Government of China.—Reuter.

#### Smallpox Case Aboard Ship

Manila, Jan. 18.

The motor ship Herpation, which arrived here from Calcutta, was put under quarantine after doctors discovered a case of smallpox aboard the vessel.

Peter Brake, 17, a member of the crew, was taken to San Lazaro Hospital suffering from the disease. Quarantine officials said a report had been received that smallpox was taking a heavy toll in Calcutta.—United Press.



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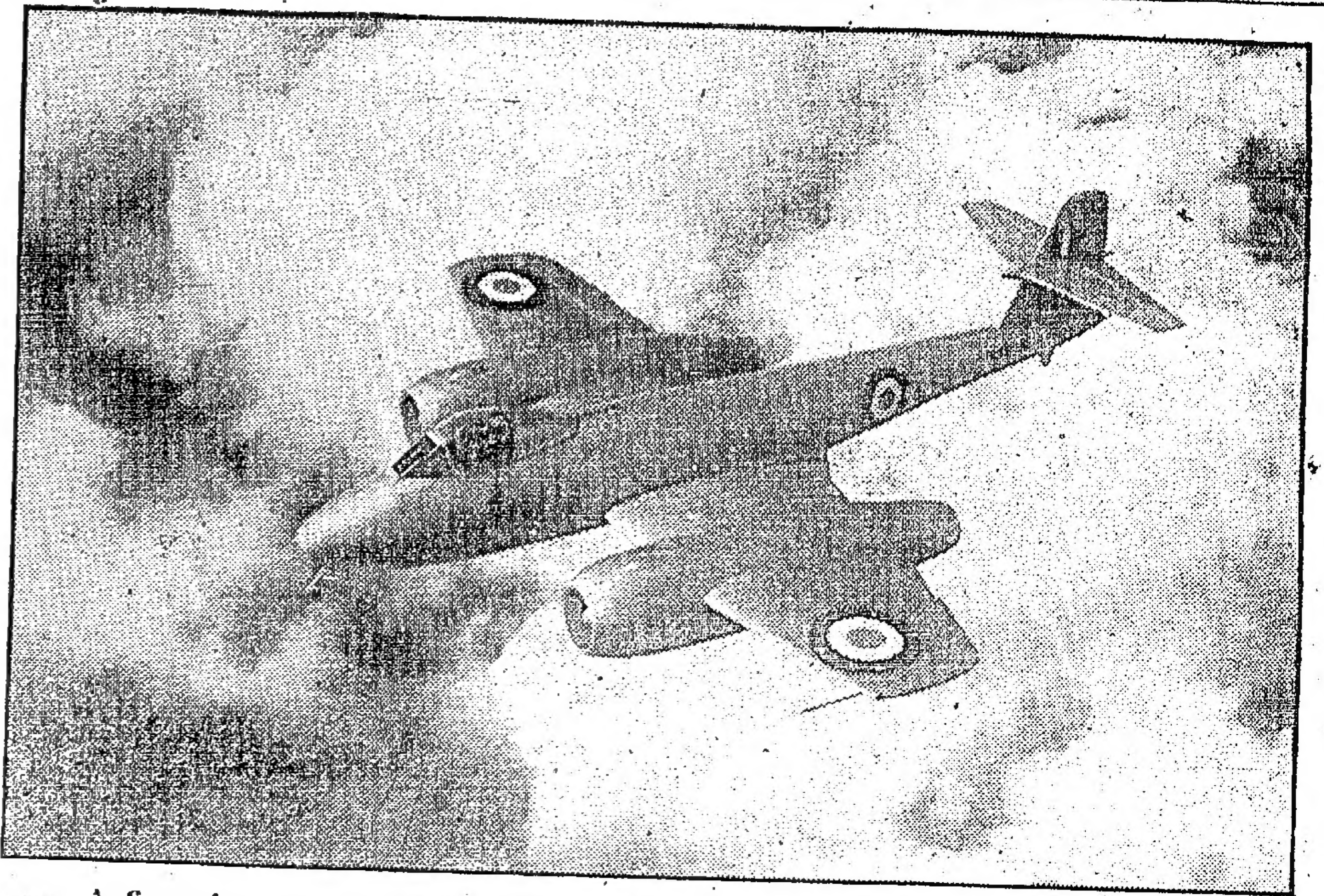
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A fine picture of an RAF Gloster Meteor in flight. It is powered by two Armstrong-Siddeley Sapphire jet engines — British-built and the most powerful in the world — which are also to be built in the United States under licence by the Curtiss Wright aircraft firm. — Central Press.

## ENEMY GHOST ARMY STALKING NIGHTLY IN THE SOBAEK MOUNTAINS

Korea, Jan. 17.

Front line fighting units draw a defence perimeter entirely around themselves at night for protection against an enemy ghost army which stalks through the Sobaek mountains.

Life among the snow-crueted peaks and in the ice-bound valleys of Central Korea is like that of the wagon train drivers who braved the dangers of the old American west.

In daylight, American traffic crowds roads and mountain passes while patrols probe valleys and villages. But when darkness falls, vehicles and patrols pull into an established defence perimeter, and, like the pioneers who parked their wagons in a circle, they throw up defences against enemy attacks from all directions.

Air reconnaissance is of little help among these snow-covered peaks, some of which tower 4,000 feet. The well-equipped North Koreans wear remarkable white snow capes which, when held over their heads, make them invisible from any distance. After they slip through the United Nations lines, they disappear. Occasionally the ghosts are found very much alive. Usually they are hiding in daylight in a mud-hut village which was deserted long ago by fleeing refugees.

### BULL'S EYES

Chance harassment by friendly artillery has flushed some with accidental bull's eyes. Since the villages obviously are giving shelter to the enemy, the High Command has ordered the troops to burn them. Air strikes with napalm have also been ordered on villages in remote rear areas where the ghost army might be hiding. Every possible step is being taken to make a real ghost of an elusive enemy.—United Press.

### REDS ATTACK

Tokyo, January 17. Communist troops today jabbed at United Nations lines on the western and central fronts and one small Red patrol reached the Osan area as the Allies braced themselves for an attack expected after China had refused to cease fire.

Aerial reconnaissance indicated that a massive Red army may be moving into position for an attack somewhere along the United Nations defence line across the Korean peninsula from the Osan-Suwon area in the west to an undisclosed point

in the east. The peninsula is 140 miles wide at this area just north of the 37th Parallel.

Thus far, no large Communist units were discovered, but many small groups were seen moving south and several slipped into United Nations lines.

The Eighth Army reported that one patrol was observed in the Osan area early on Wednesday. Osan is nine miles south of Suwon from which an American tank and infantry force withdrew on Tuesday night after killing an estimated 500 members of a Communist regiment it surprised there.

A United Nations reconnaissance unit drove off a small Red force near So-ri, 10 miles east of Suwon after a 30-minute fire fight in which two Communists were killed.

### MOVING AT NIGHT

United Press correspondent William Burson, quoting air observers' reports, listed several Communist units sighted in the Suwon area, including artillery and mortar units.

Burson also reported that air observers in the east central area found United Nations troops under the fire of an estimated 2,000 Reds eight miles east of United Nations-held Yongwol, railroad and highway town east of Wonju.

Pilots claimed an estimated 400 Red troops killed or wounded in snow-covered mountains and valleys and even in the comparatively flat lands of the Osan-Suwon area. It appeared that the Communists were moving at night as much as possible to avoid air attacks.—United Press.

### New Carrier

Washington, Jan. 17. The House of Representatives voted approval today for the United States Navy to build a 57,000-ton aircraft carrier capable of launching atom bomb-carrying aircraft.—Reuter.

## Oerlikon's Sales To Egypt

Berne, Jan. 17.

The Swiss Oerlikon Gun Works today denied reports from Egypt, in connection with the pending trial of high Egyptian officials, that the company had benefited from illicit gains through the sale of arms to the Egyptian Government.

The Oerlikon company stated that the sale of Oerlikon guns and a number of rifles to the Egyptian Government had been completely straight forward.

The cannons had already been made by the Spanish Government's works at Reinos, in Northern Spain, but technicians from the Oerlikon works had gone there to supervise the manufacture of these guns.

This had raised the price of the cannons but the Egyptian Government was well aware of this and had accepted the estimates submitted. The company added that the account had been settled by the Egyptian Government and said that if there had been any internal irregularities in Egypt, it was something of which the Oerlikon company knew absolutely nothing.—Reuter.

## Premier Goes For Check-Up

London, Jan. 17.

Mr Don S. Senanayake, the Prime Minister of Ceylon, had a heart examination at King's College Hospital here today.

The 66-year-old Prime Minister, who has been attending the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London, was seen by Dr Samuel Oram, a Harley Street specialist.

A member of his staff said: "The Prime Minister is quite well but felt that an examination before he returned home would do no harm."—Reuter.



# MENZIES REMAINS HOPEFUL

## Far-Reaching Consequences If Kashmir Solution Fails

### Differences In India Bad For Everybody

London, Jan. 17.

Mr Robert C. Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister, disclosed here today that it was his proposal that British Commonwealth troops should be used in Kashmir to maintain order during a plebiscite to decide the State's future.

Mr Menzies was speaking here at a press conference about the informal talks on Kashmir which took place in London between the Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

He said that if the Kashmir problem were not solved, "I believe the consequences will be very far-reaching."

Mr Menzies said he agreed with the view that the difficulty did not appear to be insuperable. "I still believe the Kashmir problem can be straightened out," he stated.

Mr Menzies made his statement about Commonwealth troops in reply to a direct question on this subject.

He said: "Our proposal was that the internal and external security of Kashmir should be attended to by a mixed Commonwealth force. Indeed, this was my own proposal."

They had a continuing desire to help. If they could at any time help towards a solution they would do so.

Mr Menzies said: "We know that anything which leads to differences in the Indian sub-continent is bad for us and for the world."

Mr Menzies said he feared that there was no prospect of another attempt being made by the Commonwealth countries to solve the Kashmir problem before the dispute went to the United Nations.

Discussing possible Japanese rearmament, Mr Menzies said: "Australia regards the matter as one affecting our own national security and we would distrust deeply any measure of Japanese rearmament which would threaten the security of Australia."

"A good deal depends upon the controls that would be instituted in any rearmament and on the relationship in which we would find ourselves with the other Pacific powers."

#### PACIFIC PACT

Mr Menzies said that Australia did not present any proposals for a Pacific Pact to the Prime Ministers' Conference because the idea of a Pact turned largely upon the attitude and point of view of the United States.

Australia would continue with her immigration programme aiming at about 200,000 immigrants each year. This would be in spite of the demands of a rearmament programme coming on top of great peace-time developments. The problem of reconciling all the requirements was, he said, "acute."

Australia had the same difficulty as Britain in preparing for war and at the same time recognising that peace might be continued. They had to have a developing economy. "If we thought war was inevitable, we could abandon all these things. Possibly that is what the enemy wants us to do. We must strike a balance."

#### CANADIAN VIEW

In Ottawa, the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Louis St. Laurent, said here that the Western nations of the Commonwealth had been told that the offer to send a composite armed force to troubled Kashmir to keep the peace might be "misinterpreted" in the Far East.

The idea had been to relieve a tense situation by withdrawing the troops of India and Pakistan, involved in the dispute over Kashmir until a plebiscite could be held there to determine the future of the State.

(The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, told a press conference in London yesterday that the offer had been rejected by India).

"We did not want to appear to be meddling in their affairs," Mr St Laurent said.

The Prime Ministers of the Western nations of the Commonwealth had only asked if it would help if Indian and Pakistani troops were replaced. "Our Eastern friends came to the conclusion that it would not be advisable because it might be misunderstood," Mr St Laurent said.

"We are told it might be interpreted as a move to set up a military state in Kashmir."

Mr St Laurent was ultra-careful not to mention names when he spoke of "our Eastern friends."—Reuter.

## Liaquat Ali Calls On Attlee

London, Jan. 17.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan, cancelled plans to return to Karachi tonight and is now tentatively planning to leave on Friday.

Liaquat Ali Khan visited the Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, last night to thank him for the Commonwealth Premiers' earnest attempt to help solve the Kashmir dispute and greatly regretted leaving London with the deadlock still unsolved.

Meanwhile, the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, who left London this morning, said Liaquat Ali Khan had said things he ought not to have said in disclosing the Commonwealth Premiers' proposals for Kashmir.

"It is not usual to disclose private conversations," he added.

Liaquat Ali Khan said he was returning to Karachi because the people's impatience was reaching the limit concerning Kashmir and public opinion was steadily mounting towards boiling point.—United Press.

## Soviet Property Transferred

Moscow, Jan. 17.

Tass News Agency reported today that all Soviet properties in Manchuria and Peking were transferred to the Chinese People's Republic, according to provisions of the Soviet-Chinese agreement concluded last year.

Tass said the properties transferred in the course of last year by the Joint Soviet-Chinese Commission include those held temporarily or rented in Manchuria and all buildings in the former military districts of Feking.—United Press.

## Quirino Withdraws Appointment

Manila, Jan. 18.

Malacanang Palace has made public a letter by President Quirino to Mr Claro Recto, former Justice of the Supreme Court, withdrawing Mr Recto's appointment as Philippine Ambassador to Spain after the latter declined the post due to the disapproval of leaders of the Opposition Nacionalista Party.

The Opposition Party, of which Mr Recto is a member, advised him to refuse the appointment on the grounds that the President had not had prior consultation with Nacionalista leaders regarding the post. Mr Recto's appointment already had been approved by Madrid.

The President is now considering another man but has not indicated who may be named. Mr Quirino told Mr Recto his rejection of the post showed he preferred to take the advice of his Party "over the call of the constitutional representatives of your people."

The President said it was apparent that "other interests have made it difficult for you and me to carry out our honest intentions, establishing a very poor precedent, to the great embarrassment of our Government."—United Press.

## Pakistan Statement Surprises

Wellington, Jan. 17.

The statement by the Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, yesterday that Australia and New Zealand might have sent their forces to Kashmir surprised most official quarters here today.

Any discussions which might have taken place between the New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr Sidney Holland, in London and his Government here on the subject was evidently highly confidential.

There has been no suggestion among sources close to the Government here that such a proposal was afoot.

The Minister for External Affairs, Mr Frederick Doidge, declined to comment on the Pakistan Premier's statement today. New Zealand has a very small regular Army and no forces readily available for security duty overseas. Special volunteer forces had to be raised for service in Korea and occupation duties in Japan.—Reuter.



JUST FOR FUN—Little Guy Harvey wraps himself in a shawl as he leaves the wedding of actress Peggy Cummins and Derek Dunnett in London. The youngster was a page at the ceremony and Mrs. Kenneth Harper was one of the bridesmaids.

## American Talks On Near East

Washington, Jan. 17.

The State Department said today that Mr George McGhee, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, would preside at a week-long conference at Istanbul during Feb. 14-21, of United States Ambassadors assigned to the Near East.

The Department spokesman described the conference as the periodic routine assembly of United States diplomats to discuss all phases of American cultural, economic and political relations with nations of the Near East.

In addition to the United States mission chiefs in the Arab States, Israel, Greece, Turkey and Iran, Mr Ely Palmer, American member of the United Nations Palestine Conciliation Commission, will participate in the talks.

Mr Palmer's presence would indicate that there will be discussion of the uneasy armistice agreements between Israel and the Arab States. Likewise, the presence of Mr Henry Grady presages thorough exploration of United States relations with Iran, with particular emphasis on recent Soviet gains in that strategic and oil-rich nation.

The State Department insisted that the Istanbul conference had not been called as a result of a "crisis" in that area.

Admiral Robert Carney, commander-in-chief of United States naval forces in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean area, would participate in the Istanbul talks.

Mr McGhee will be accompanied to Istanbul by Mr Lewis Jones, director of the State Department's Office of Near Eastern Affairs, and Mr W. Rountree, director of the Department's Office of Iranian Affairs.

It was not certain whether Mr McGhee would tour the Middle East in connection with his trip to Turkey.—United Press.

## Queens

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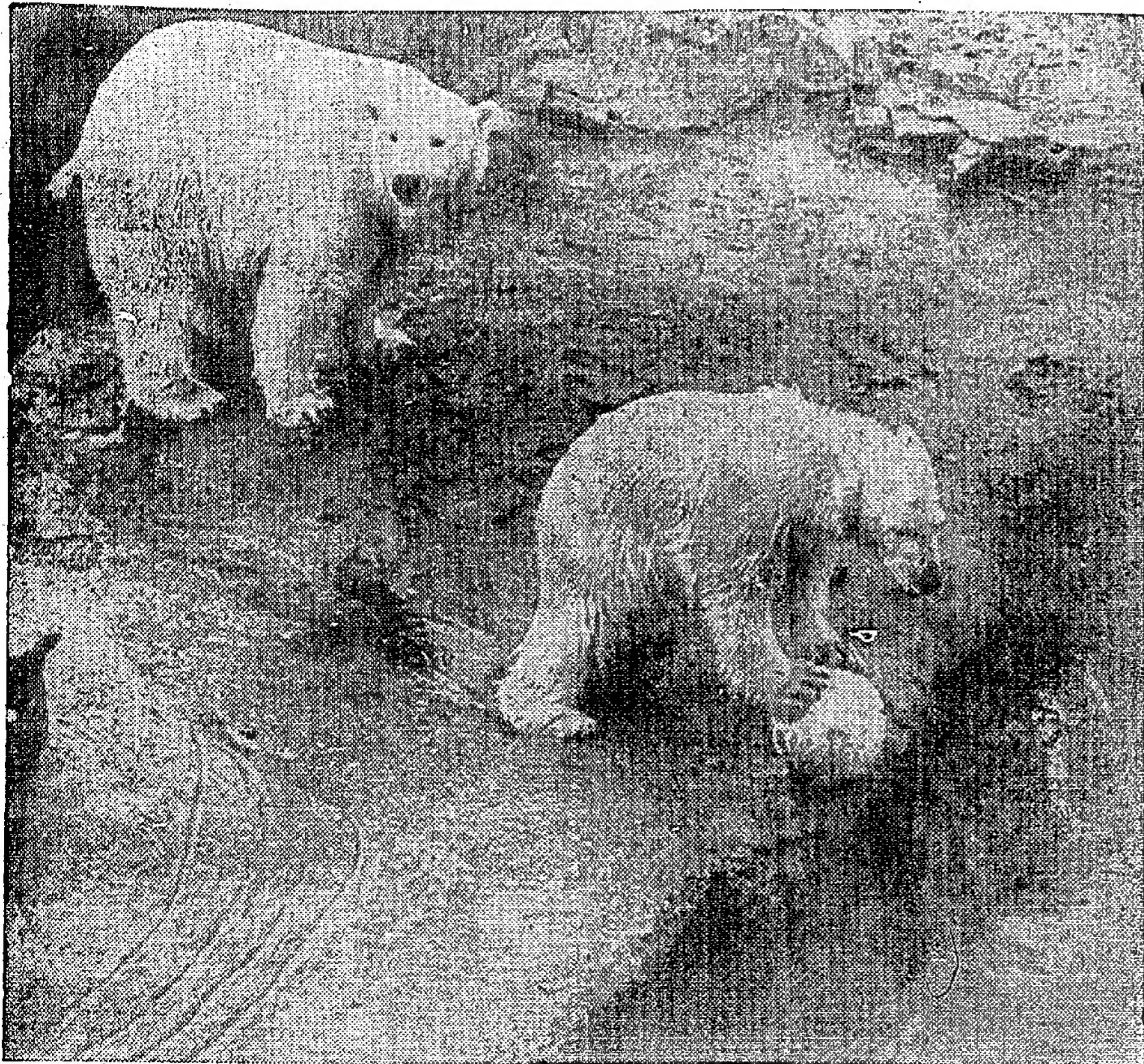
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# DECISIVE BATTLE IN TONKIN

## French Success In Heavy Fighting North Of Hanoi



Ivy, left, turns her head for a second at the London Zoo and her cub, Brumas, scoots right into that pool. The result was a dunking for the polar tot in the cold water, and he didn't like it a bit. Now Brumas agrees that mother knows best.

### India Appealing For Wheat

Paris, Jan. 17. Sir Benegal Narsing Rau, the chief Indian delegate to the United Nations, said here tonight that India had asked for about two million tons of wheat from various countries, including the United States.

"We have had difficult conditions in India, partly due to droughts, partly to floods and partly to earthquakes, so there has been an immediate shortage of food grains this year," he said.—Reuter.

### Adenauer To Broadcast

Boon, Jan. 17. The West Federal Chancellor, Dr Konrad Adenauer, will broadcast to East and West Germans, probably on Tuesday, on all-German unity, a Government spokesman said tonight.

Earlier today the spokesman said he thought the broadcast might be made tomorrow evening.—Reuter.

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## India Blamed For Failure To Settle Kashmir

New York, Jan. 17.

Referring to the statement of the Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, in his Press conference in London that India refused to accept the proposals of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers on Kashmir, the New York Times said in an editorial today that it had now become a customary procedure for India to turn down proposals for the settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

"India has rejected every suggestion for mediation that has come through the United Nations in the last few years," the Times said.

The editorial continued: "Basically, Mr Nehru always falls back on two theses: that the Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir acceded legally to India and that Pakistan committed an act of aggression in October, 1947, when her troops entered Kashmir."

"Pakistan, and one could almost say the rest of the world, including the United Nations, has taken the line that a practical problem of extreme complexity is involved which cannot be solved by the letter of the law."

"It is not asserted in Mr Bumble's words that 'the law is an ass' but that Pakistan has some legitimate claims and that the issue should be settled by a plebiscite under United Nations auspices or by partition of both."

The New York Times added: "The plain fact of the matter is that India has consistently made impossible terms for a plebiscite or for any other kind of settlement."

"Pakistan has as consistently accepted the proposals for a settlement."

"It is hard to avoid the conclusion that Mr Nehru would rather see a continuance of the present situation than face a genuine popular verdict."

"Possession is nine-tenths of

the law up to a point, that point being a decision by Pakistan that she will fight to get a solution she considers fair."

"That would be the worst of all methods of settlement. Yesterday, in London, Mr Liaquat Ali Khan said that the peace of Asia and the world depends on a settlement of the Kashmir dispute. Mr Nehru has been giving us all advice about the settlement of the Korean conflict. Evidently he finds it easier to solve the problems of the world than one in his own back-yard," said the Times.—Reuter.

### France Appoints Madrid Envoy

Paris, Jan. 17.

The French Government has advised the Spanish Government of its desire to re-establish full diplomatic relations and has submitted for the latter's approval the name of a high French Foreign Office official to be the French Ambassador in Madrid, it was learned after today's Cabinet meeting.

The Minister of Information, M. Albert Gazier, told reporters that official agreement from Madrid has not yet been received. French Socialist opposition within the Cabinet to this appointment appears now to have been overcome.—Reuter.

## Vietminh Forces Driven From Two Strongpoints

Hanoi, Jan. 17.

French forces and Colonial troops swept waves of Vietminh insurgents from two strongpoints in the embattled Tonking Delta today.

In fierce gun and bayonet encounters, they pushed the insurgents further back from the 15-mile French front between the villages of Vinh-Yen and Viettai, northwest of Hanoi, in the bloodiest night's fighting yet after breaking two desperate counter-attacks yesterday.

The pivot of the battle in which the Vietminh have massed thousands of tough troops on the offensive, is the fortress town of Vinh-Yen, only 25 miles northwest of Hanoi, the capital of the province.

The battle, in the words of General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, the French Commander-in-Chief in Indo-China, is very hard and decisive.

Fighting with the French in this wild hilly territory are Algerians, Moroccans and Muong tribesmen of Northern Indo-China. The Algerians and Moroccans went into battle chanting: "There is no God but Allah."

French King Cobra fighters and artillery are also engaged in this biggest Northern Indo-China conflict yet. But on the hills it is mortars, rifles, machine-guns and bayonets that play the decisive part.

General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, briefing correspondents just before today's clashes, said: "The situation is still serious. I am sure we will win, but this is a very hard and decisive battle. They (the Vietminh) are counter-attacking vigorously and are choosing the right moment."

"We realise they are well commanded and fighting gallantly with very good instruction. We are up against a serious enemy. Technically they are excellent and doing their jobs well."—Reuter.

### IN RETREAT

Vinh Yen, Jan. 17.

Vietminh Communist forces were beaten back from this fortress guarding the northern capital of Hanoi and were retreating northward toward the Chinese Communist border on Wednesday night.

French warplanes bombed and strafed Communist columns as they withdrew from the hills north of Vinh Yen after four days of almost continuous attacks.

Officials here said there had been no contact between French infantry and the Reds since early on Wednesday when the Communist rearguard retreated from the hills.

Vinh Yen, 25 miles northwest of Hanoi, appeared to be safely in French hands, for the time being at least.—United Press.

### Nehru's Talks In Paris

Paris, Jan. 17.

The Indian Prime Minister, Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, and the French Ministers he would see during his stay in Paris, would discuss Indo-China, said a French Foreign Office spokesman today.

Afterwards a statement would be issued explaining the nature of the talks, he said, "and I hope some light may be thrown on the situation."—Reuter.

## NEW STYLE EDUCATION IN PEKING

Bombay, Jan. 17.

Communist China has set up a new educational institution: the People's Revolutionary Academy, commonly called the "Change-Brain University."

About six thousand men and women between the ages of 30 and 50, and including former Kuomintang officials and technicians, have attended Peking's "change-brain" university, says a Press Trust of India correspondent who recently spent several weeks in Peking.

The lecturers include members of the Politburo, the Communist Party boss, Mr Liu Shao-chi, and other leading figures of the new regime.

The course lasts eight months (six days a week and 10 hours a day) after which the graduates are awarded diplomas which entitle them to jobs in the Government or to respectable citizenship in the Communist State.

Provincial revolutionary academies, affiliated to the Peking Academy, are also run by the Administration in Nanking and Chungking.

The Revolutionary Academy gives lectures on "Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism" and offers practical training in the "Thought of Mao Tse-tung."

Details of the courses and lectures are shrouded in secrecy, but a young Chinese engineer, whose identity cannot be disclosed, described the course he was taking as "sheer boredom."

But, he added, "it probably makes me secure in my job and my people free from the pestering security police."—Reuter.

## U.S. "BOMBERS" INTERCEPTED

Lakenheath, England, Jan. 17.

It was disclosed today that British jet fighters "intercepted" United States B-36 bombers over England after the Americans had dropped "make-believe" atomic and hydrogen bombs in the Atlantic Ocean.

The B-36s, whose announced ability to deliver atom bombs anywhere in the world has been questioned by the United States Navy, arrived after a flight of 5,000 miles and crews disclosed that British jets carried out an interception mission over Britain at more than 30,000 feet.—United Press.

### Menon For Paris

London, Jan. 17.

The Indian High Commissioner in London, Mr Krishna Menon, will be flying to Paris tonight to take part in the meetings of heads of Indian missions in Europe, over which the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, will preside.—Reuter.



# COMMONWEALTH RUNS INTO SNAGS IN FRAMING JOINT POLICY

London, Jan. 17.

The shaping of foreign policy decisions by the non-Communist powers is becoming more and more involved as the present world crisis develops.

## Anti-Eisenhower Outburst

Rome, Jan. 17.  
Italy's 2,000,000-member Communist party called for a general strike and widespread demonstrations in protest against General Dwight Eisenhower's visit to Rome on Wednesday.

Thousands of police are ready to disperse any Communist demonstrations. Security measures are the strictest since the war.—United Press.

## Middle East Defence Discussions

London, Jan. 17.  
The meeting between the Egyptian Ambassador in London, Abdul Fattah Amr Pasha, and the Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, concluded the informal talks on Middle East defence problems which have been a by-product of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, it was understood in usually well-informed diplomatic quarters here tonight.

Today's talks were the second during the Pakistan Premier's present visit to London.

In usually well informed quarters here it was thought that Mr Liaquat Ali Khan had given Amr Pasha an account of the provisional conclusions about the defence of the Middle East which emerged from the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference in the belief that it may influence better Anglo-Egyptian relations on the defence of the Suez Canal and the Middle East generally.—Reuter.

## Pakistan Naval Visit

Melbourne, Jan. 17.

Sir Dallas Brooks, Governor of Victoria, today called officially on the Pakistan Navy frigates, Shamsher and Sind, which arrived here yesterday.

The frigates are visiting Australia for the celebration of the Commonwealth's Jubilee this year.

Sailors, who were given shore leave soon after their ships berthed yesterday, rushed to city department stores to buy souvenirs. The ships' companies will march through Melbourne on Friday, Jan. 19.—Reuter.

Both the London Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers and President Truman's New Year message to Congress illustrated the impossibility of even the greatest individual powers or groups of powers taking major decisions in isolation.

President Truman squarely told the American public that they can no longer expect this luxury because the danger to the whole non-Communist world can only be met through energetic joint action by the United States and her allies in Europe and the Far East.

The Commonwealth Premiers, in their discussions of policy in the Far East, quickly discovered that any formulation of a joint Commonwealth policy bristled with difficulties, partly because of the divergence of views between these members who recognised the Peking Government and those who did not, but partly also because of a widespread feeling that even a joint Commonwealth policy represented too incomplete an approach to a decision of this magnitude.

The task of the Commonwealth Conference was not simplified by the circulation of the United States memorandum calling for condemnation of China inside the United Nations, as an aggressor, the imposition of economic sanctions against her and the withdrawal of recognition from the Peking Government if it did not accept a cease-fire in Korea.

This American desire to see Communist China proclaimed an aggressor before any possibility of a total United Nations withdrawal from Korea is imminent, cut sharply across the Commonwealth view that nothing hasty should be done to slam the door on the admittedly remote chance of a negotiated settlement in which China would take part.

Washington certainly understands the desire of many United Nations powers to avoid precipitating an extension of the Korean war.

The Commonwealth powers also certainly appreciate the argument contained in the American circular, and repeated in the Truman message, appealing for a firm rejection by the United Nations of any hint of appeasing China because she happens to be a big aggressor and not a little one.

## INDIA'S ATTITUDE

In London, there has been no hint that India has moved her basic attitude towards the ideological struggle between the Great Powers.

Both in India itself and in London, there existed a school which expected that the rebuffs to New Delhi of the Chinese action in Tibet and the increasingly undisguised expansionist intentions of Peking in South-East Asia might bring a modification in the Indian

policy of non-involvement in Great Power disputes.

But, Pandit Nehru, at least in his public declarations, continues to take the line that China's new role in Asia, however unpalatable, is a factor in the world situation which must be recognised.

One piece of indirect evidence that China's expansion is unlikely to stop in Korea is seen here by some experienced observers in the recent Moscow radio appeal, addressed to Chinese minorities throughout South-East Asia.

This, observers feel, represents an important departure from the former Moscow line of trying to enlist the forces of local nationalism in Asian countries on their side.

If, as a price of Chinese intervention in Korea, the Kremlin has agreed, as it is reported to have agreed, that China should be given a free hand in South-East Asia, this would certainly explain the shift in emphasis represented by the Moscow radio appeal.

## GERMAN PROBLEM

Meanwhile, with the limelight on the East, negotiations for a resumption of direct talks between America, Britain and France and the Soviet Union on German problems and related questions continue to move slowly.

General Dwight Eisenhower's first lightning visit to Europe as Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic armies and the talks in Bonn between the Federal Chancellor, Dr Konrad Adenauer, and the three Western High Commissioners on Germany's role in the defence of Western Europe are reminders that the Western Powers are not losing sight of the defence problems of Europe.

The difficulties which must be surmounted are still formidable. But some officials and observers here believe that the long-term prospects of a re-created German force based on Ruhr industries are already worrying enough to Moscow to make her genuinely anxious to bring about direct talks with the West, despite Western disclaimers of any intention of re-creating a German national army.—Reuter.



Flight-Lieutenant Lowe, the pilot of the air transport, helps one of the passengers to "anchor down" before troops of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders left Lyneham recently to reinforce the battalion now fighting in Korea.—Central Press.

## Wage And Price Controls In US Within A Week?

Philadelphia, Jan. 17.

The Defence Mobiliser, Mr Charles Wilson, gave the signal tonight for swift imposition of mandatory wage and price controls and informed Washington sources that the broad new order might be issued within a week.

In a speech here, Mr Wilson all but ordered the Economic Stabiliser, Mr Alan Valentine, and the price chief, Mr Michael Di Salle, to quiet feuding and get on with the big job of halting inflation. He said flatly that voluntary curbs had failed.

"Whatever the causes for delay up to now, we must proceed with speed and forthrightness to admit controls which will insure stability and fairness in our civilian economy," said Mr Wilson.

He served notice that civilians must face sharp new cuts to hasten rearmament, and urged Congress to extend the Federal rent controls beyond the expiration date of March 31 as part of an overall stabilisation programme.

Simultaneously it was reported in Washington that the forthcoming order would roll prices back to Jan. 1 and "stabilise" wages at that date. That would take care of any price increases since Mr Di Salle's abortive plan for a 30-

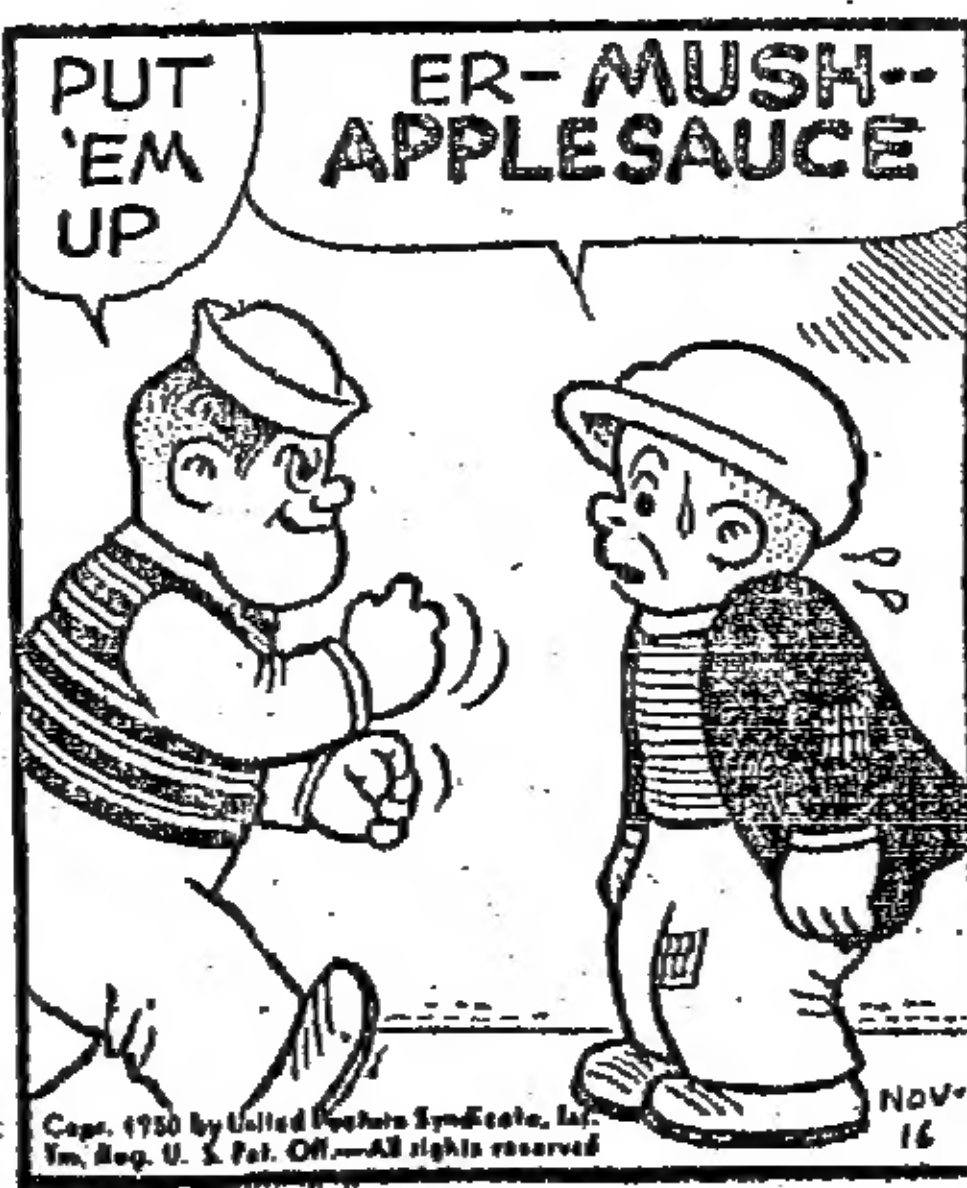
day wage-price freeze, which Mr Valentine vetoed last week.

Mr Wilson said the United States was in better shape to block the aggressive designs of Soviet Russia than it was to fight Hitler in the start of World War II. The United States and its allies potentially represented the strongest aggregation of power on earth.

"The enemy does have more human bodies than we have. We cannot match them in that. We don't have to. We can design and produce better weapons and we have better means to use them. With a superior force in being we can save American and Allied lives. We may also be able to save a few millions of those Russian bodies from destruction and preserve them for a better life."—United Press.

## NANCY

Wrather Wrong



By Ernie Bushmiller



# IT'S NOT ENGLAND'S BOWLING THAT LOST THE TEST SERIES

Says ARCHIE QUICK

While Soccer-mad Lancastrians were bemoaning their luck at having over two Fourth Round FA Cup-ties within the County Palatine's borders, Red Rose cricket enthusiasts were cock-a-hoop at the news that Test skipper Freddie Brown's SOS for replacements in Australia was to be answered by Roy Tattersall and Brian Statham.

The mystery to me has been why Tattersall was not one of the original selections. Last summer was his first full county season but he headed the averages with 193 wickets at only 13 runs apiece. They took Sydney Barnes to Australia for less than that!

Yet strangely enough it is England's batting which has let her down in Australia. Where we thought ourselves strongest we have proved weakest, while our much maligned bowlers have worked wonders. Bedser, Brown and Bailey, in fact, have been the successes of the tour rather than the Comptons and the Washbrooks.

## AWAY FROM THE SUN

But away from the sun, and back to the slush and ice! The

## THE SPORTS ROUNDOABOUT

By W. Capol Kirby  
And David Jack

Who said referees are crackers? Deputy-referee at a Rugby Union match last week-end used a tin whistle from a Christmas bon-bon.

While Bradford have spent money like water, their City rivals have assembled a side on a par with Park Avenue's—at a total cost of well under five figures. Half the team were "free" transfers and with money received from Sheffield United for Derek Haworth, City are on their soundest financial footing for years.

Must be a moral here somewhere.

## 'YOUTH' SHOWS THE WAY

Too many club directors of our acquaintance are mere figureheads, but you couldn't name Tom Clegg in that category. Indeed, the popular Burnley man must be just about the busiest and most travelled talent spotting director in the game.

Before attending a recent home match he motored to Bolton in the foulest of weather to watch two youth games.

Three matches in one day isn't bad going for a "youngster" of 78.

Davis Cup lawn tennis player Howard Walton is looking for an ex-"Brum" table tennis player living in London to form a Birmingham exiles team. Walton has already joined up with his old Warwickshire colleague, Clive Bernstein, and they need another to make the trio.

How many promising youngsters make the grade in League Soccer? When we put that one to a First Division scout recently his answer, "One in 70 is the average today," came as a bit of a shock.

Fourth Round FA Cup draw has produced some matches of grand promise, but has been most unkind to the small clubs. Millwall, Bristol City and Newport—and, at the time of writing, possibly Carlisle and Exeter—were the only Third Division clubs drawn at home.

Bristol Rovers, Aldershot, Brighton, Mansfield, Stockport, Rochdale, Rotherham and Norwich were all out of luck, and I would say the last sixteen will look something like this: Luton, Fulham, Sheffield United, Arsenal, Blackpool, Preston, Newcastle, Chelsea, Stoke, Manchester United, West Bromwich, Bristol City, Wolves, Sunderland, Hull and Norwich. I would put chief query marks against Fulham and Preston.

Having granted Territorial units permission to play on Sundays, the FA Council, at its London meeting, took another revolutionary step by giving its OK to clubs to go forward with flood-lit matches. Too long has this decision been delayed.

The final list of Festival of Britain fixtures is most imposing. Up and down the countries from Glasgow to Cardiff, from Newcastle to Plymouth, overseas sides will be playing clubs or Internationals, and it is certain we shall be called upon to resist the biggest of all Soccer invasions. The professional's "working" season has been extended to May 17, and I can only hope that they will embark upon these games with a seriousness that will do something to boost our flagging Soccer reputation. The visitors are coming from practically every country in Western Europe, from Argentine, Eire and Malta. Let us show them that football really is our national game.

## Jany Determined To Do Well

Sydney, Jan. 17.

The French swimming champion, Alex Jany, is determined to put up a good showing in Australia. Jany said in a letter that he had been training hard for the tour.

Jany will also play water polo in Australia and plans are being made to stage an exhibition game between "Europe v. The Rest."

Madame Jany, who is French record-holding swimmer, will also compete in the New South Wales Championships from January 13. The pair will go to Perth and Adelaide, and from there to Melbourne to prepare for the National Championships in February.—Reuter.

## REINFORCEMENTS FOR MCC



Roy Tattersall (left) and Brian Statham, the two Lancashire bowlers sent to reinforce the MCC team in Australia.—Central Press Photo.

## INSTEAD OF TATTERSALL AND STATHAM

# It Would Almost Be Better To Fly The Others Back

Says PETER WILSON

Too little—and too late. What a sorry epitaph to the always ill-starred Australian venture. Now, with the Ashes Australia's and the dust (of Sydney) ours, the MCC finally consent to fly Roy Tattersall and Brian Statham out to our sore-pressed side.

It would almost be better to fly the others back.

What chance have these two after months of the murk and mist of an English winter to shine or even to glimmer after being dashed into the entirely different conditions now obtaining in Australia?

The time to send reinforcements was long, long ago. Three months ago to the day I wrote a jingle pointing out that "With Hutton maimed and Compton lamed the Sydney 'Hill' needs Edrich's skill."

Now we send out two bowlers—one of whom hasn't yet won his county cap—and not a batsman to strengthen a side which still hasn't made 300 in a Test innings.

## INCREDIBLE

Only Brown (40), Hutton (34), Bedser (32), and Evans (30) can look back on this series with any satisfaction. Surely fighting spirit is not the prerogative of the over 30's! Trevor Bailey proved that.

The more you think about the reluctance of the MCC to send out reinforcements the more incredible it seems. They're not exactly down to their last pair of white flannels in St John's Wood, so why this penny-pinching parsimony?

In any case, it will prove to have been pretty false economy. Already it's been reported that attendances and receipts

throughout the tour have taken a nosedive.

Now, with the issue decided in the shortest possible time, there are merely the fares and the extra expenses of two players who cannot be expected to have found their top form by the time the next Test starts on February 2, or to revive interest in the already defunct.

Really MCC could well stand for the Muddled Cricket Club!

## THE LONG VIEW

Can science be used to help sport? I've been given an idea by a Rugby enthusiast which might well be of help to some of our Rugby selectors. The most difficult thing to judge, from the stands, is the question of who is pulling (or rather pushing) his weight in the scrums.

The long-range television cameras now give a close-up view (of the scrum) which you can't get from the stands.

And it's a serious suggestion that one or more of the selectors might find it very instructive to sit beside the "monitor" set, with which commentators are supplied, to help him to make

up his mind about individual forward efforts.

## ROOF-RAISER

Puzzle corner. What event is described on the official advertisements as "This Terrific Roof-Raising-Rubber - Needle-Match"?

Why, none other than the wrestling match at Harringay between the Easily Resistible Force—Eddie Phillips—and the Distinctly Movable Object—Jack Doyle. (Presumably you use the "rubber needle" to stitch the roof on again.)

Footnote.—This contest (using the word in its loosest sense) will be refereed by a Mr Spanner. I only hope no one throws him into the works!

—(London Express Service)

## HOME SOCCER

London, Jan. 17.

The following were the results of football matches played today:

## INTER-LEAGUE MATCH

Scottish League 7 Ireland 0  
(played at Celtic Park, Glasgow)

## THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN)

Bristol City 0 Southend U. 3  
Brighton 2 Port Vale 2  
Torquay U. 1 Bristol R. 2

—Reuter.

London, Jan. 17.

The following were the results of Rugby Union games played today:

## County Championships

Sussex 11, Eastern Counties 20  
(played at Hove).

## Other Matches

Aldershot Services 3, United Services Portsmouth 6.  
Royal Air Force 8, British Police 3 (played at Cardiff).—Reuter.

## THE GAMBOLS

by Barry Appleby





# MOSCOW'S MAGNIFICENT BALLET

By Cyril Ray

A happy coincidence brought me a copy of an article entitled "The Fabulous," by Ludovic Kennedy, and touching upon the Sadler's Wells Ballet, on the evening of my second visit to the Bolshoi Theatre in the Russian capital, where a ballet company quite as fabulous as his Sadler's Wells was dancing Moscow's favourite "Swan Lake."

Dancing it, too, in the sort of opera house that every opera house should be.

It is a high-shouldered classical building, the Bolshoi—the word "bolshoi" in Russian means "great," simply; and this is, as it were, the Grand Theatre—of cream stucco and stone of the palest grey. Today and for months to come, the roof of the Bolshoi Theatre and the great bronze Phoebeus and his chariot over the pillared portico are edged and emphasised by a glister of white snow.

## Cream And Crimson

Rebuilt after a fire in the eighteen-fifties, though the shell, I am sure, is a generation earlier, the interior of the Bolshoi Theatre is a splendour of cream and crimson, crystal and gold. Over the proscenium arch is a medallion bearing the likeness of Lenin's head, and unemphatically broadened into the golden curtain are the dates 1871 (and the words: "Proletaires de tous les pays, unissez-vous!"), 1905 and 1917. These apart, though, this could be the fine opera house of any great capital; and the five tiers of boxes, the great parterre, are as fit a setting for bare shoulders, gleaming shirtfronts, and tiaras, as for the four thousand neatly-dressed workers and peasants, Red Army officers, bus conductors and the sprinkling of even more enchanted foreigners who cram the Bolshoi Theatre, every night for what they swear is the greatest ballet company in the world, or for the opera with which it alternates.

It is not an audience of purists and balletomanes. Bursts of applause broke four times, for instance, into the second act of "Swan Lake" to bring back Lepeschinskaya, and any sustained series of *fouettes* or *pirouettes*, *entrechats* or *battlements*, will call forth a thunder of clapping or of cries for more.

## Less Easily Moved

Incidentally, I am told that the audience at Leningrad's Kirovsky is less easily moved, more critical, than the audience at the Bolshoi Theatre.

But what the audience is applauding at the Bolshoi Theatre

is great dancing. It seems generously enthusiastic; but I cannot see it, used as it is to a standard such as this, being magnanimous to a tired ballerina or an ill-trained corps de ballet. I am not expert enough to measure one great dancer against another, but I saw Ulanova dancing Cinderella, and when they tell me that this is the greatest dancer of our time I can well believe it.

She is great, too, without the benefit of glamourising publicity. Every Muscovite can describe for you Ulanova's genius and how she compares, say, with Semyonova, Kondratov's baller or Messerer's treble turn; but there isn't a single photograph in the foyer, an autograph album would be unthinkable, they do not figure in the gossip columns—there are no gossip columns—and I am still scouring Moscow for the picture postcards of ballerinas that I promised a small friend of mine at the Sadler's Wells school at home in England. Nobody I ask has heard of any postcards of ballerinas.

## Too Pantomimey

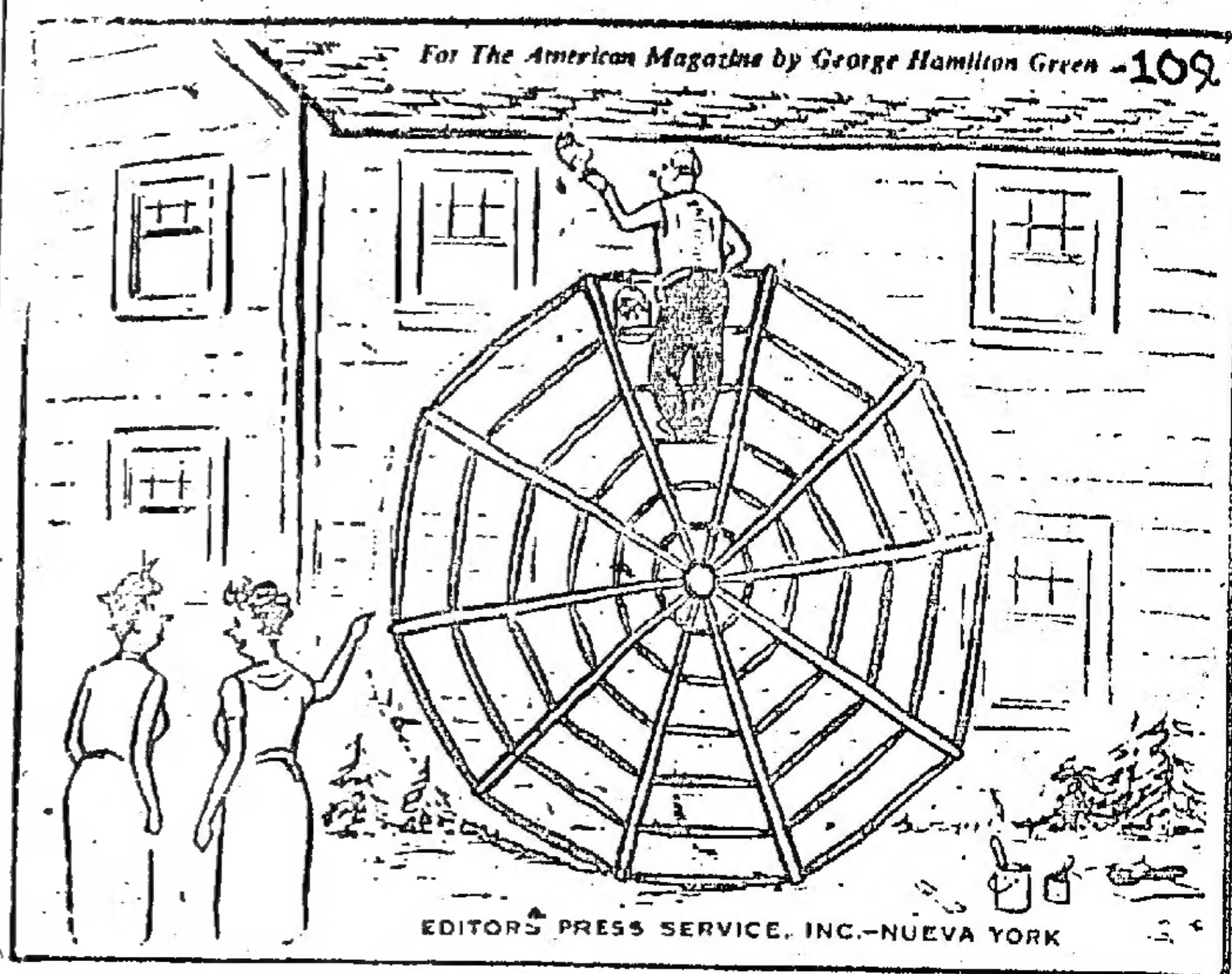
I wish that some expert critic could visit Moscow and compare, more judiciously than I can hope to do, the Bolshoi company with London's Sadler's Wells company. He would find, I think, that while London may score in the delicacy and imaginativeness of its *decor* (I thought "Cinderella" here in Moscow a shade too pantomimey, the first and third acts of "Swan Lake" almost too gorgeous) Moscow is the richer not only in its number of ballerinas and male dancers of the very highest class but—and perhaps especially—in the quality of its corps de ballet.

Here, at the Bolshoi, is neither the amateurishness that we have seen too often in wobbly support of an English ballerina who deserves the best, nor the Prussian precision of an American musical-comedy chorus; a bigger corps than I have seen in London combines, here at the Bolshoi, good individual dancing with a just subordination to the whole. Combines, I was going to say, miraculously, but it is not miraculous: it is training, and technique, and long tradition.

Meanwhile, because you in the West have never seen

Ulanova, pale and delicate, cross the stage like a leaf in the wind—nor Lepeschinskaya, compact and brilliant, actress as well as dancer (her false Odette the other night an icy flame)—meanwhile for you the Bolshoi ballet must remain fabulous indeed, a thing of fable, a traveller's tale.

A critic, perhaps, could make it real for you; all a reporter can do is to assure you that it is a fable splendidly alive. And I am told that it is only one—here, it may be, is what we should envy most—only one of a score of companies, all with the same tradition, training and technique, scattered throughout the Union's sixteen republics.



"That's the new ladder my husband invented—he can move it without climbing down."

## FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

### Further Increase In Newsprint Prices Forecast

Buffalo, New York, Jan. 17.

A spokesman for the Canadian newsprint industry said on Wednesday that defence pressures may force cutbacks in American newspaper advertising and trim British papers to their four-page editions of World War II.

R. M. Fowler, president of the Newsprint Association of Canada and head of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, coupled his forecast with the warning that the recently rumoured Government controls over newsprint would not work.

Mr Fowler told a meeting of the New York State Publishers' Association that defence projects have taken up the slack in unemployment in Canada, and hinted the price of paper on which newspapers are printed might soon be raised. It was boosted by \$6 per ton late last year.

Mr Fowler said: "If you want newsprint production to be maintained or expanded, you must during the labour shortage be prepared to leave newsprint manufacturers free to meet the conditions of the labour market and to accept the rising costs when they are inevitable."

"Any Government controls over newsprint at this time will be ineffectual and will lose you supplies in material volume."

### EFFECT ON BRITAIN

He said there were signs that publishers "are not likely to have as much newsprint in 1951 as you would like to have."

He warned they may have to ration advertising slightly, cut down on return privileges and special issues, and "may have to tighten up your papers to a small extent."

Mr Fowler added: "In Great Britain, there is a real possibility that the newsprint shortage will reduce British newspapers to four-page editions."—United Press.

### Cotton Export Allocations

Washington, Jan. 17. The United States allocated on Tuesday 653,000 additional bales cotton for export to foreign nations.

Most of the new cotton was earmarked for Italy, Trieste and Japan, the Agriculture Department announced. Japan will get 170,000 bales, while Italy and Trieste will receive 117,000 bales.—United Press.

### Grain Price In Chicago

Chicago, Jan. 17.

Prices of grain futures closed today as follows:—

Wheat—price per bushel.	
Spot	2.43
December	2.43½-¾
March (1951)	2.43½-¾
May	2.37½-¾
July	2.39-2.39½
Corn	
Spot	1.74½
December	1.75-1.74½
March (1951)	1.76-1.75½
May	1.76½-¾
July	1.74¾-¾
Rye	
December	1.74
May (1951)	1.76¾-¾
Oats	
December	95½
March (1951)	95½-95
New York flour—per 200 lb. sack,	
\$13.00.—United Press.	

### Bigger Crops In U.S.

Washington, Jan. 17.

The primary emphasis on expanded production of cotton, wheat and maize in 1951 is officially explained as follows: Cotton must be produced for export to friendly consuming countries as well as for domestic consumption.

The United States alone could probably get along with 11,000,000 bales annually, but the Department of Agriculture recommended at least a 16,000,000 bales production in 1951, in order to assure a surplus for exportation and defence reserves. Wheat production in excess of current needs is a normal goal of all countries in periods of war or threatened war.—United Press.

### New York Metals

New York, Jan. 17.

Prices in the metal market closed today unchanged with the following exceptions:—  
Tin, Grade A (99.80 per cent or higher).  
New York, per lb.—United Press.

### NY COTTON MARKET

New York, 17.

Prices of cotton futures closed today here as follows:—

Spot	45.01 nominal
March	43.91-43.94
May	43.41-43.43
July	42.86
October	39.90-39.93
December	39.40
March (1952)	39.45 bid
May	39.15 bid

—United Press.

### NEW ORLEANS MARKET

Spot	Closing rate
March (1951)	43.90-nominal
May	43.76-43.79
July	43.28-43.29
October	47.75
December	—
March (1952)	—
May	39.03 bid

—United Press.

### LONDON TIN MARKET

London, Jan. 17.

The tin market turned much firmer today with the help of a substantial turnover of 200 tons, divided equally between spot and three months.

Prices closed today at the end of the official morning session as follows:—

Spot tin, buyers	1,215
Spot tin, sellers	1,220
Business done at	1,215-1,220
Three-months tin, buyers	1,205
Three-months tin, sellers	1,210
Business done at	1,210-1,200
Settlement	1,220

—United Press.

### Black Pepper Futures

New York, Jan. 17.

Black pepper futures closed today 1 cent lower to 5 cents a pound higher with one lot of five tons trading for January delivery at \$1.80 a pound. The spot market quieted down, following the consummation of brisk business late Tuesday afternoon. But the undertone remained firm, anticipating Government awards against pending inquiry for 882,000 pounds and relatively few and higher offerings from India.

Prices closed today as follows:—

January	1.81 bid
February	1.73 nominal
March	1.65
May	1.60

—United Press.

### Rubber Futures In S'pore

Singapore, Jan. 17.

Prices in the rubber futures market here closed today as follows:—

Number 1 rubber, per lb.	
January	200-201
Number 1 rubber, February	194-195
Number 2 rubber, January	195-197
Number 3 rubber, January	192-193
Number 4 rubber, January	182-183
Spot rubber, unbled	212-214
Black crepe	180-183
No. 1 pale crepe	204-206

—United Press.

### JEST A MINUTE!

By GEOFFREY EVANS



"Darro—willow pattern too!"

### STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer: West.  
North-South game.

N.	E.
♠ J 5	
♥ 9 8	
♦ K 10 8 6 3 2	
♣ Q 6 5	
W.	E.
♠ Q 9 6 4 3	♠ K 10 8 7 2
♥ K 10 4	♥ Q J 6
♦ A 7	♦ Q J 4
♣ K 8 7	♣ A 9
S.	
♠ A 7 5 3 2	
♥ 9 6	
♦ J 10 4 3 2	

Both teams were using non-forcing jump raises in a Gold Cup match, so East's raise of West's One Spade opening to Three in Room 1 was a palpable underbid with five good trumps and only seven losers. West, with his minimum, was right to pass. In Room 2, East correctly bid Four Spades and North led ♠ 9, the only attack to beat the contract. South won and West dropped ♠ K, an ingenious false card that actually misled South, who shifted to ♠ 9. Afraid of losing a match point if he only made 10 tricks, West played low—nearly a fatal mistake. North won and led back ♠ 8. West having to discard dummy's last Heart on ♠ A to avert the ruff, before touching trumps. He was lucky when South had to ruff ♠ A with ♠ A.

London Express Service.



# CEASE-FIRE TIMING BUGBEAR

## Peking's Reply Challenges United States' Motives

### But Still Professes Wish For Peaceful Solution

London, Jan. 17.

Communist China tonight rejected the United Nations' Korea cease-fire proposals, demanded the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and said that a solution of the internal affairs of Korea should be left to the Korean people.

China's reply, signed by the Foreign Minister, Mr Chou En-lai, said that the purpose of the cease-fire proposals was merely to obtain a breathing space for United States troops.

The Chinese said that any negotiations must include the withdrawal of American troops from Formosa and of United States naval forces from the Taiwan Straits.

In his reply to the United Nations proposal, Mr Chou counter-proposed that a seven-nation conference be held to discuss the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, the withdrawal of American forces from the Formosa area, the legal status of Red China in the United Nations and allied Far Eastern problems.

He suggested that seven nations be represented at the conference: Communist China, Russia, Great Britain, the United States, France, India and Egypt. Mr Chou's note was addressed to Mr David Owen, Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations, for transmission to Mr Roberto U. Argelaez, Chairman of the First Committee of the United Nations' General Assembly.

#### CHOU'S NOTE

Mr Chou pointed out: (1) "The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China has always maintained and still maintains that a speedy conclusion of the war in Korea should be sought through negotiations among the nations concerned for a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem on the basis of a withdrawal from Korea of all foreign troops and of the solution of the internal affairs of Korea by the Korean people themselves, that the United States armed forces must be withdrawn from Taiwan, and that the representatives of the People's Republic of China must obtain their legitimate status in the United Nations. "As is well known to all, these principles were mentioned in my statement of December 22, 1950, and were communicated by cable on the same day to Mr Entezam, President of the United Nations General Assembly.

#### BREATHING SPACE

(2) "The First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, without participation of the representative of the People's Republic of China, adopted on January 3, 1951, the principles concerning the Korean and other Far Eastern problems.

"The basic point of these principles is still that negotiations among the nations concerned should be held only after a cease-fire in Korea. The purpose of the cease-fire is merely to obtain a breathing space for the United States troops. Therefore, no matter what the agenda and the substance of the negotiations are, if a cease-fire should be arranged without being preceded by negotiations to determine the conditions for a cease-fire, then the negotiations after the cease-fire would be drawn out in endless discussion without solving any problems.

#### AMBIGUOUS

(3) "Apart from this basic point the other principles were also very ambiguous. Furthermore, the so-called 'existing international obligations' were not clearly specified as the Cairo Declaration and the Potsdam Declaration.

"This would be most favourable to the attempts to justify the maintenance by the United States of its aggressive position in Korea, Taiwan and other places in the Far East.

"We understand very well that it was out of a desire for peace that many nations in the United Nations agreed to these principles as adopted by the First Committee on January 3, 1951, but it must be pointed out that the principles of a cease-fire first and negotiations later is only advantageous to the maintenance and the extension of aggression by the United States and cannot possibly lead to a genuine peace."

#### U.N. CONFERENCES

The Peking reply was received in Chinese number code by United Nations officials at Lake Success.

United Nations delegates and high officials have begun conferring on what their next move should be in view of the Chinese reply.

The United States delegation was consulting Washington as well as other delegations to the United Nations to decide when and how the Political Committee can deal with the new situation.

Before China's reply was received, United States circles at Lake Success said that their delegation was fully prepared to press immediately for the approval of its plans to condemn the Chinese People's Republic as an aggressor.

The Americans were said to have held back in their intention to brand the Chinese as aggressors in view of British and Indian insistence that one last attempt should be made to settle the conflict before taking more drastic action.—Reuter.

## America To Double Air Forces

Washington, Jan. 17.

Lieutenant-General Edwards, Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff, said on Wednesday the Air Force was being built to a strength of 95 to 100 air groups—about double its pre-Korean size.

General Edwards' statement, made before a House Armed Services sub-committee, was the first official word of the Air Force's latest goals.

It had been announced previously that the goal was substantially more than 80 air groups. Before the Korean war, the Air Force had 48 groups.

General Edwards did not fix a target date for reaching the new goal. However, Air Force sources said it was hoped the new strength could be reached between Jan. 1 and July 1, 1953.—United Press.

## Italian Reds Rebel

Rome, Jan. 17.

Three Parliamentary members of the Italian Socialist Party today rebelled against the pro-Communist line followed by their leader.

In a motion submitted to a five-day Congress of the Italian Socialist Party, opening at Bologna today, they urged the party to adopt a "new and realistic" policy of caution.

Signor Pietro Nenni's party claims a membership of 700,000.—Reuter.

## CONFLICT OVER U.S. ALLIANCE TERMS

Washington, Jan. 17.

The Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, said today that there was no legal obligation on the United States, as an Atlantic Pact partner, to send troops to Europe.

He told reporters that the United States had undertaken to discuss and work out with its treaty partners the steps necessary to make effective Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty, which obliges signatories to regard an attack on one partner as an attack on all.

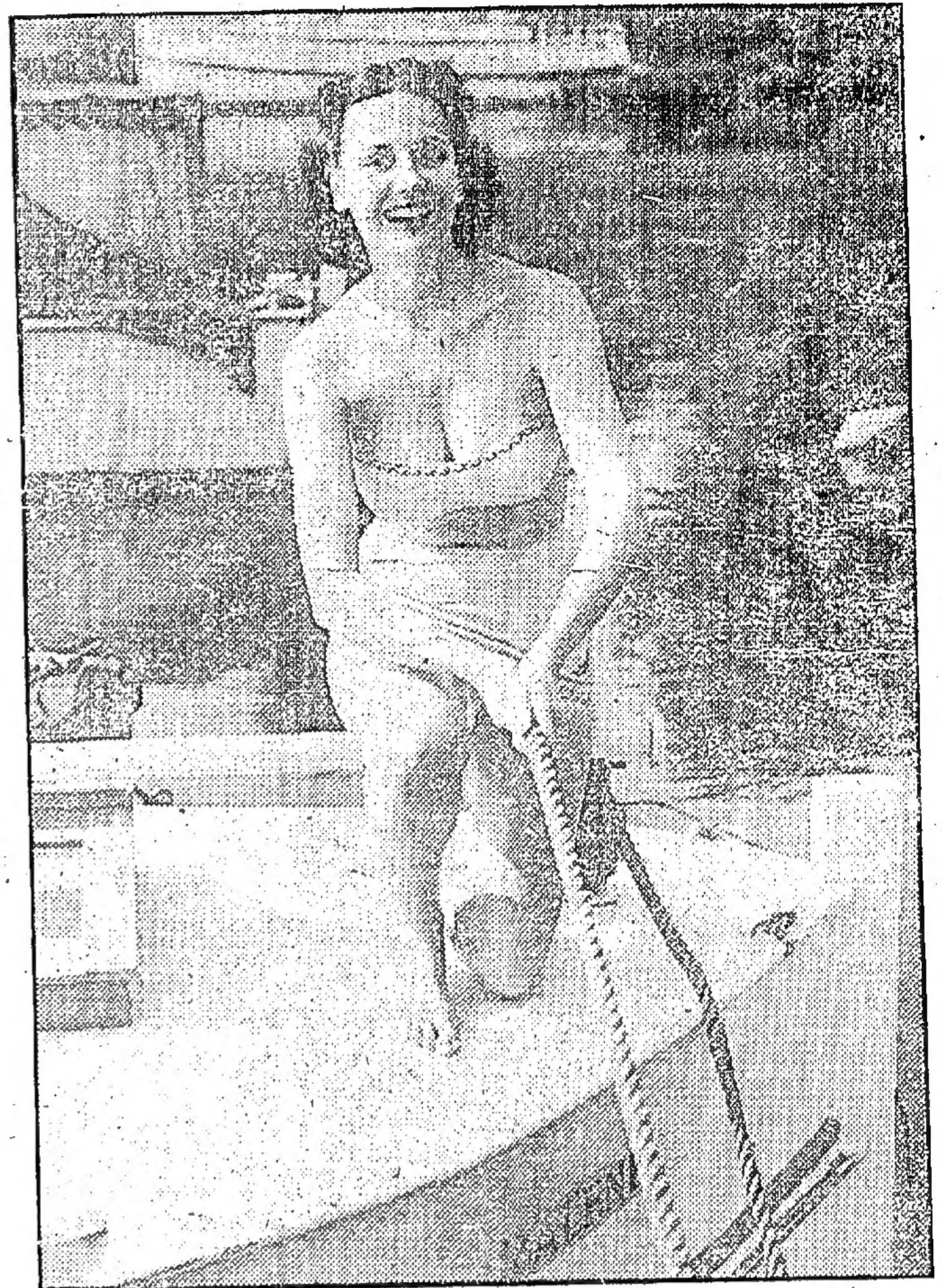
The New York Times said the President should consult Congress on questions of posting troops overseas although he has "ample power" under the Constitution to do so.

The chief reason for obtaining Congressional approval is that "a policy so crucial as this ... cannot be as successful in its purposes as it should be unless it commands bi-partisan support in this country and unless bi-partisan support has been demonstrated beyond all possible doubt."

#### WHOLLY NEGATIVE

The paper said the "wholly negative" Wherry resolution should be put aside in favour of a more positive statement on the issue.

The Times proposed that the key test vote in the Senate should be on a resolution which "would put the Senate on record as believing American troops should be sent to Europe for the purpose of strengthening the defensive alliance of the



This is hazel-eyed Pamela O'Neill, 23, adjudged "Sweater Girl No. 1" in an all-American contest in New York. Pamela is an English girl who hails from Putney, London, and she tells of the surprise with which Americans learned of her nationality. "They never expect English women to have any attractions," Pamela says. Here Pamela is snapped on the river in the south of France.

## AMERICA TO PRESS DEMAND

Lake Success, January 17.

A few hours after Communist China rejected the United Nations peace plan for Korea, the United States announced that it would seek United Nations condemnation of the Peking regime as an aggressor.

The United States chief delegate, Mr Warren Austin, described the spirit of Communist China's counter-proposal as "intransigent" as Mao Tse-tung's adamant position last December when the first mediation efforts failed.

A delegation spokesman said that a resolution branding Communist China as aggressor would be sponsored by a broad group of non-Communist countries and would be introduced at the next meeting of the General Assembly's Main Political Committee.

The meeting of the 60-nation Political Committee has been called for 2000 GMT Thursday to hear Chou En-lai's reply and consider its next action.

The Political Committee, whose 60-nation membership voted the "last chance" peace offer with some reluctance because of the risk of being called "appeasers", is expected to find Communist China's counter-proposal unacceptable.—United Press.

free nations against the threat of further Soviet aggression. It said this resolution would better not be debated until General Eisenhower returns from Europe. It said: "Assuming a favourable report on the part of Eisenhower, there will be every good reason to look forward with confidence to the result."—United Press.

## Eisenhower Shoot-Up Tale Killed

Vienna, Jan. 17.

Rumours that there had been an attempt to assassinate General Dwight D. Eisenhower were so strong in Vienna today that the evening newspaper, the Weltpresse, published a denial of them.

News agencies and newspaper offices were pestered by telephone callers who wanted to know if the rumours were true. General Eisenhower, the North Atlantic Supreme Commander, left Lisbon by air for Rome tonight after a rushed day of defence talks with Portuguese Government and military leaders.

The smiling General told journalists surrounding his plane that he had "a wonderful day in Portugal. Everything was perfect."

During the day General Eisenhower had separate talks with the Prime Minister, Dr Salazar, and the Foreign Minister, Dr Paulo Cunha. He also had talks with the Defence Minister.—Reuter.

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